

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. II., No. 33.

OCTOBER 22, 1908.

Price 1d. Weekly. (Post Free, 1d.)

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Articles and news contributed for insertion in "Votes for Women" should be sent to the Editors at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

Subscriptions to the paper should be sent to The Publisher, "Votes for Women," 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

The terms are 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 1s. 8d. for one quarter, post free, payable in advance.

The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and bookstalls.

For quotations for advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, "Votes for Women," 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

DEDICATION.

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

Events move so rapidly in the Women's Social and Political Union that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. The story of the first day's trial of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond, which took place after we went to press last week, will, before these lines are in print, be almost ancient history, owing to the rapid succession of further developments of the situation. We give, however, for the benefit of our readers an almost verbatim report of the proceedings at Bow-street on Wednesday, October 14. Since then Miss Christabel Pankhurst has obtained the consent of Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd George to be present as witnesses on October 21. By the time this paper is in the hands of our readers the proceedings of that day will have been published.

Press Criticism.

The newspapers, regardless of the ordinary canons concerning contempt of Court, have published leading articles, urging that severe measures should be taken against the women. Extracts from these will be found on pages 52-3 of this issue. Our readers will recognise that the tone of the Press is changing. Two stages have been passed through. The first was

that of neglect, the second was that of ridicule, and the third stage of vigorous opposition has now been reached. These stages have invariably to be taken in the progress of any reform movement. There is but one stage more, and that is the final triumph of the women's cause. The attitude of some of the papers is typified by the following extracts from the *Globe* of Wednesday, October 14:—

It is plain that a very different course must be followed with the suffragists than any that has yet found favour with those who administer the law. . . . Woman's attitude in the face of legal restrictions and legal obligations has long been a source of fun for the caricaturist and the playwright. But never before has there been an exhibition on such a scale of what woman would do if she had the power and the opportunity.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* advocates the enrolment of special constables. The *Westminster Gazette* thinks that after the "promise" of the Prime Minister, the "mere male agitator" would have given him every possible assistance. The *Star* naively remarks that this type of agitation has not been seen for 50 years, forgetting that it is thus taking it back to the last real franchise agitation in the country.

Two Great Meetings.

Meanwhile, the enthusiasm in London has been enormous. Two meetings, in St. James's Hall and Queen's Hall, have been packed. A sum of close upon £700 has been raised. At the Queen's Hall meeting Mrs. Pethick Lawrence gave the lie to an outrageous story which had been given currency, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst compared the ordinary private Member of Parliament to the back buttons on a frock-coat, a comparison which the *Daily News* in its leading article of October 20 accepts as accurate.

The Sentence on the "Raiders."

Of the 24 women who were arrested in London in connection with the events of Tuesday, the 13th, seven have been already sent to prison, some for a month and others for two months, in default of finding sureties and being bound over to keep the peace. The fate of the remainder will probably be decided before this paper is published. Their plucky action and the determination to do their part in spite of difficulty has aroused the sympathy of the people, and wherever a Suffragette goes, there she finds the talk around her enthusiastically in favour of the women's cause. Two other women have been arrested in London for distributing bills in the streets.

The Imprisonments in Leeds.

In Leeds the women imprisoned in connection with Mr. Asquith's meeting were released on Friday, October 16, and were accorded a tremendous welcome. Several thousand people met them at the prison gates, and a complimentary breakfast was provided for them, while at the great meeting in the evening immense enthusiasm prevailed. Mrs. Baines has been committed for trial at the Assizes on November 6.

The Result of Waiting for Mr. Lloyd George.

Those who read Mr. Lloyd George's letter to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence last week will remember that he claimed that women were turned out of his meeting because they did not wait till the proper time to put questions. We are afraid that their faith in the honour of Cabinet Ministers will be somewhat shaken after reading the letter that we give on page 53 from a woman who tried to follow his advice.

Preparations for the Albert Hall Meeting.

Our readers will be interested in the account which we give of the preparations that the N.W.S.P.U. are making for the great Albert Hall meeting on October 29. The great success of the Hyde Park Demonstration on June 21 was due to the splendid order which prevailed among the officers. A similar system has been adopted in arranging the stewards for the vast gathering on October 29, of which full particulars will be found on the next page.

N.W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The St. James' Hall Meeting.

To-night, at 8, will be held a special meeting in St. James's Hall, Great Portland-street. Tickets, price 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., or at the hall. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will preside. This cancels the At Home at the Portman Rooms for to-night.

Owing to the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond, all engagements which these women have made must be considered held in abeyance until their fate is known.

The Albert Hall Meeting.

The organisation for the stewarding of the Albert Hall is now complete. In charge of the whole arrangements will be the Superintendent of stewards, who will either be Mrs. Drummond or Miss Jessie Kenney. Under her there will be seven Divisional Superintendents, who will have charge of the different parts of the hall. One will take charge of the arena, another of the stalls, another of the boxes, another of the orchestra, another of the balcony, another of the upper orchestra, and a seventh of the organ gallery. Under these officers will be 42 distributing stewards, who will give out the literature, tickets, colours, collecting boxes, &c., to each of the stewards in the hall. Further than this will be departmental superintendents, who will overlook the whole of the literature distribution, the collection, and other matters.

To secure the complete success of this demonstration is what the London members have to work for from now until the 29th day of this month. Every seat in that immense building has to be filled, and every one of us have to do our due share in filling it. On that day we hope to gain hundreds of new members and great financial help, which we want for the extension of the campaign. Everyone should make a point of coming in uniform, and should wear the white dress, decorated with the colours. No headgear, except a scarf of purple, white, and green. Let no one consider this a small matter. It is a matter of love and loyalty and of pride in our Union.

As several of the permanent seat-holders of the hall have kindly sent us some of their seats for use, we are able to inform friends that these can now be obtained. As they are some of the best seats in the stalls, they should be written for at once, price 5s. each. The meeting is one primarily for women, but as a great number of applications have been received from men, it has been arranged that some of the 5s. seats will be available for them. The prices of the other parts in the hall are 2s. 6d. for the arena, 1s. for the balcony and orchestra, and 6d. for the gallery and upper orchestra. There are also boxes to be disposed of at various prices. The Bristol members are making up a special party, and have got the railway company to give them special excursion tickets.

The Queen's Hall.

The co-operation of members is invited in bringing to the notice of the public the At Home on Monday, October 26 (which will be addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst) by methods of advertisement similar to those adopted last Monday. All these At Homes, held every Monday, are public, women being specially invited. Speaking begins at 3 o'clock. There will be an organ recital by Mrs. Layton, F.R.C.O., who has kindly undertaken the position of honorary organist to the N.W.S.P.U. Owing to the very large number of N.W.S.P.U. meetings which have to be announced at the Queen's Hall, the committee desire it to be understood that no handbills, announcements of meetings, &c., can be given out at the hall except those specially authorised.

The Woman's Press.

Several new post-cards have been got out, illustrating recent scenes, as follows:—One each of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss C. Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond at Trafalgar-square, one of the reading of the warrant.

The Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., has also on sale pamphlets and books relating to woman suffrage. It is preparing several special Christmas publications. The bound volume of VOTES FOR WOMEN will be ready in a few days.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Up to October 30 (as far as at present arranged).

October	Wood Green, Small Unity Hall, Glasgow, Burgh Hall, Hillhead	Bowes Park W.S.P.U. Miss Elizabeth Robins—Chair, Miss Conolan	2.45—4.15 2.30 p.m.
Thur. 22	Wolverhampton, At Home, The Baths Assembly Rooms	Miss Keevil	3.30 p.m.
	Bristol, Open-air Meeting, outside St. James' Parish Hall, Charles Street	Miss Annie Kenney	7 p.m.
	Wallsend	Miss New	7.30 p.m.
	Edinburgh University, Women Students' Union	Miss Elizabeth Robins	7.30 p.m.
	Finchley, Congregational Debating Club	Mrs. Martel	8 p.m.
	Manchester, Openshaw	Mrs. Martel	8 p.m.
	London, St. James' Hall	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	8 p.m.
Fri. 23	Gateshead-on-Tyne	Miss New	12 a.m.
	Birmingham, Carlyle and Dunlop Factory	Miss Keevil	1.30 p.m.
	Earl's Court, Nevorn Place	Miss Brackenbury	3.30 p.m.
	Brighton, Oddfellows' Hall	Miss Isabel Seymour—Chair, Miss Joachim	3.30 p.m.
	Margate, Pioneer Room, Dalby Road	Miss Evelyn Sharp	4.30 p.m.
	Kilburn, High Road	Miss Ogston	6 p.m.
	Bristol, Open-air Meeting, Co-operative Hall, Fishponds Rd.	Miss Annie Kenney	7 p.m.
	Knightsbridge, Open-air Mtg.	Miss Macaulay	7 p.m.
	Wandsworth, East Hill	Miss Keevil, and others	7.30 p.m.
	Walsall, St. Matthew's Inst.	Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Conolan—Chair, Miss Milne	8 p.m.
	Edinburgh, Queen's Hall	Chapman	8 p.m.
	Hendon	Miss Neal	8 p.m.
	Manchester, Hollinwood Chamber Street	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8 p.m.
	Fulham, Walham Green	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.
	Manchester, At Home, Onward-buildings	Mrs. Martel	8—10
	Putney, Drawing-room Meeting	Miss Douglas Smith	8.30 p.m.
Sat. 24	Manchester, "Votes for Women" Corps Franchise Demonstration, meet 116, Portland St.	Manchester Members	3 p.m.
	Manchester, Stevenson Square	Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Conolan	3.30 p.m.
	Glasgow, At Home, 141, Bath St.	Miss Isabel Seymour	7.30 p.m.
	Brighton	Miss Keevil	8 p.m.
	Birmingham, Monument Road	Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Conolan—Chair, Mrs. Craig	8 p.m.
	Glasgow, Paisley Good Temp-lars' Hall	Miss New	8 p.m.
Sun. 25	Newcastle, Haymarket	Mrs. Martel	3 p.m.
	Rochdale, Market Place	Mrs. Bouvier, and others	3 p.m.
	Blackheath	Dr. Helen Jones	3 p.m.
	Birmingham, Small Heath Park Gates	Miss Ogston, Miss V. Wentworth	3 p.m.
	Hampstead Heath	Miss Conolan	6 p.m.
	Glasgow Green	Miss Keevil	6.30 p.m.
	Leicester, Labour Church	Mrs. Martel	8 p.m.
	Rochdale, Co-operative Hall	Miss Hannah Lightman	8 p.m.
	Forest Gate, Public Hall	Miss Isabel Seymour	1.30 p.m.
Mon. 26	Brighton	Miss Keevil	3—5
	Birmingham, Perry's Factory	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Pankhurst	3 and 7.30
	London, At Home, Queen's Hall	Mrs. Martel	3.30 p.m.
	Manchester, Alexandra Park	Miss Annie Kenney	6.45 p.m.
	Bristol, At Home, Victoria Rms.	Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mrs. Mayer	7 p.m.
	Kensington, King Street	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss G. Brackenbury, Miss Joachim	7.30 p.m.
	Newcastle, Town Hall	Miss Annie Kenney	7.30 p.m.
	Kensington, King Street	Miss Keevil, and others	8 p.m.
	Reading, Large Town Hall	Miss Naylor, Miss Canning	8 p.m.
	Bristol, Lewin Mead Lit. Soc.	Miss Macaulay	1.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, At Home	Miss Keevil	6 p.m.
	Bradford, St. George's Hall	Mrs. Martel	7.30 p.m.
	Chelsea, Sloane Square	Miss Annie Kenney	7.30 p.m.
	London, Clifford's Inn Hall	Miss Keevil	8 p.m.
Tues. 27	Women Sorters' Association	Miss Keevil	1.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Kynox Factory	Miss Ogston	6 p.m.
	South Moulton Street, W., Miss Pelps' Workgirls	Mrs. Martel	7.30 p.m.
	Old Trafford	Miss Annie Kenney	8 p.m.
	Bristol, Horse Fair, Open-air Meeting	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8 p.m.
	Bury, Tottington Sunday School Society	Miss Keevil, Dr. Helen Jones, Mrs. Green, B.Sc.	8 p.m.
	Birmingham, The Institute, Northfield	Mrs. Baldock	8 p.m.
Wed. 28	Leytonstone, Downsall Old Boys' Club	Miss New	3.30 p.m.
	Newcastle, At Home, Crosby's Cafe, Northumberland St.	Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Keevil	3.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, At Home, Assembly Rooms, Edgbaston	Miss Annie Kenney	4—6
	Bristol, At Home, Clevedon	Committee Kensington W.S.P.U.	6.30 p.m.
	Kensington, At Home	Miss Ogston	7.30 p.m.
	Kilburn, High Road	Mrs. Martel	7.30 p.m.
	Manchester, Eccles Cross	Miss Keevil	8—9.30
	Birmingham, Ozella St. Girls' Club	Committee Chelsea W.S.P.U.	2.45—4.15
Thur. 29	Chelsea, 4, Trafalgar Studios	Bowes Park W.S.P.U.	3.30 p.m.
	Wood Green, Small Unity Hall	Miss Keevil	7.30 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, At Home, Baths Assembly Rooms	Mrs. Martel	8 p.m.
	Manchester, Gorton, Old Lane Corner	..	8 p.m.
	London, Albert Hall, Women's Meeting	Miss Keevil	1.30 p.m.
Fri. 30	Birmingham, Carlyle and Dunlop Factory	Miss Naylor, Miss Haig	7.30 p.m.
	Kensington, Open-air Meeting	Miss Conolan	7.30 p.m.
	Wandsworth, East Hill	Miss Annie Kenney	8 p.m.
	Glasgow, Hamilton Crescent	Manchester Members	8 p.m.
	Literary Debating Society	Mrs. Martel, Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8 p.m.
	Clifton, Hannah More Hall	Miss Isabel Seymour	10.30
	Manchester, At Home, Onward-buildings	Manchester Members	3.30 p.m.
	Manchester, Deansgate, Large Hall	Miss Conolan	3.30 p.m.
Sat. 31	Chelsea, Quizzers' Literary and Debating Society	Miss Naylor, Miss Barry	8 p.m.
	Manchester, Stevenson Square	Miss Keevil, Dr. Helen Jones	8 p.m.
	Glasgow, At Home, 141, Bath St.		
	Fulham, Parson's Green		
	Birmingham, Physical Training College, Erdington		

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

London, Albert Hall (Meeting)	Oct. 29
Manchester, Free Trade Hall	Nov. 25

THE HISTORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By SYLVIA PANKHURST. XXX.—*Questioning Cabinet Ministers.*

After the disturbance in the Free Trade Hall the project of securing a pledge from the responsible leaders of the Liberal party upon the subject of Votes for Women was not abandoned. Within a fortnight of the release of Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney an attempt was made to question Mr. Winston Churchill when he spoke for the Liberal candidate in the Hampstead by-election. Mr. Churchill, however, left the platform as soon as he had finished his speech, and when the query "Will the Liberal Government give women the vote?" was subsequently put the chairman replied that no one present was in a position to answer it.

On November 15 a woman attended Sir Edward Grey's meeting at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, and towards the close of his speech she interposed, asking for a Government pledge on women's suffrage. Sir Edward now said that he would answer the question to which he had refused a reply in Manchester, but instead of doing so he merely stated that he was in favour of Votes for Women, and that his name had once appeared upon the back of a Women's Suffrage Bill.*

On December 4 came the long-expected resignation of Mr. Balfour, and upon the following day Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was called upon to form an administration.

The victorious Liberal party now arranged to hold a great demonstration in the Albert Hall, at which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, surrounded by his Cabinet, was to make his first public utterance as Prime Minister. The meeting was fixed for December 21, and two days before this Mr. Asquith was to take the chair at a meeting under the auspices of the London Liberal Federation, in support of the Liberal Parliamentary candidates for London.

At both these meetings, but especially from the platform of the Albert Hall, the new Government would expound its policy, and would pledge itself to a programme containing certain definite measures of reform to be carried out during its term of office.

A Broken Promise.

The W.S.P.U. well understood how valuable a promise to do something for women's suffrage, if made on behalf of the Government at one of these two meetings would be, and they therefore determined to do all in their power to secure one.

Two days before the meeting in the Queen's Hall, Annie Kenney, who had become organiser for the W.S.P.U., was sent up to London to make the necessary arrangements. She went straight off to Mrs. Baldock at Canning Town, and so came into touch with the working women of the East-end.

Three tickets had been obtained for the Queen's Hall meeting, and these were used by Mrs. Baldock, Annie Kenney, and another woman. The two latter had seats on the front row of the arena and Annie Kenney upon the platform.

The women waited quietly until Mr. Asquith had spoken, and then Mrs. Baldock rose and asked, "Will the Liberal Government give women the vote?" Mr. Asquith ignored her question, and as she persisted in repeating it a number of Liberal stewards came to her and promised that she should receive an answer if she would consent to resume her seat. She agreed, but though at the close of every speech (and there were no less than nine speakers) one or other of the women again repeated the question, the promise that an answer to it should be given was never kept. Towards the middle of the proceedings Annie Kenney was dragged out of the hall, and in the vestibule the Liberal stewards were called together and told to look at her well in order that they might know her in future and prevent

her entering another Liberal meeting. After this she was violently flung out into the street.

The Albert Hall Meeting.

Meanwhile, the most strenuous efforts were being made to secure tickets for the meeting in the Albert Hall, yet up to this time none had been obtained. On the very morning of the demonstration, however, four tickets were received by the Union. Two of these were for seats in the orchestra and two for places in one of the private boxes. This box, it was afterwards found, had been set apart for the use of Mr. John Burns.

It was decided that Annie Kenney and one of the women from Canning Town should have the box tickets, and that those in the orchestra should be given to Mrs. Baldock and to Theresa Billington (now Mrs. Billington Greig), who had joined the W.S.P.U. in 1904, and had come up from Manchester just in time to attend the meeting.

The immense, brilliantly-lighted hall was filled from floor to ceiling, the platform was gaily decorated with flowers, and the audience were mainly in evening dress.

Shortly before the meeting Annie Kenney had written on behalf of the W.S.P.U. to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asking him the Government's intention in regard to votes for women. In this letter she told him that she would be in the hall that night, and that she hoped that he would answer her question in his speech. If he did not do so she would feel bound to make a protest.

So when the Prime Minister began to speak Annie Kenney sat anxiously waiting his answer, and at last, as it did not come, she suddenly rose up, and hanging a little white calico banner with the words "Votes for Women" in black letters over the edge of the box, she called out in a loud, clear voice, "Will the Liberal Government give women the vote?"

Immediately from the other end of the hall came an answering cry of "Votes for Women," and Theresa Billington, in the orchestra, unfurled a great black and white banner nine feet in length.

The Prime Minister and the various members of the Cabinet remained silent, and the whole vast audience broke into a tumultuous and conflicting uproar. The Liberal stewards now hastened to seize the women and to fling them out as speedily as possible, whilst the organ was played to drown the noise.

So it was that at this "greatest meeting of the century," as the Liberals had proudly named it, the new Government declared war upon the women suffragists by contemptuously refusing an answer to their question, and by ruthlessly flinging outside the women who had dared to demand it.

(To be continued.)

ELIZABETH.

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* In 1889 Sir Edward Grey backed the Women's Suffrage Bill and in 1892 voted for it, but his name does not appear in any subsequent division upon this question.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

"THE TIMES," Wednesday, October 14.

The Suffragists are becoming a public nuisance which calls for sterner treatment of the ringleaders than has hitherto been meted out to them. Not only so, but the concentration of the police at Westminster is the opportunity of the lawless portion of the population elsewhere. There was some rioting last night in the West-end, and there is always danger when the inhabitants are deprived by the Suffragists of their usual protection. . . . As for the Suffragists themselves, they are piling up evidence of their unfitness to take part in the framing of laws, by showing their disloyalty to the laws which alone enable them to defy the possessors of superior physical strength.

"THE STANDARD," Thursday, October 15.

The disturbances of yesterday and the day before, the utter contempt shown for public decency, the defiance of the law, the heavy work thrown on the police, and the temptation offered to the baser elements of the populace, render it necessary to deal with Suffragist agitation not as a passing folly, but as a grave menace to the peace of the metropolis. Tolerance and forbearance cease to be possible.

"THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN," Wednesday, October 14.

No one who has at all followed the course of the suffrage movement can for a moment doubt the immense stimulus given to it by the action of the "militant" section of Suffragists. That service has been rendered, and will not be forgotten; but it is one thing to rouse interest, and it is another thing to win a cause. This cause will never be won by proceedings like those of yesterday.

"THE DAILY NEWS," Wednesday, October 14.

There is no need at this juncture to argue the question. A large majority of the House of Commons is in favour of the movement, and the majority of the Cabinet is entirely sympathetic. In the country the movement has aroused great enthusiasm. We hear much of the meetings where opposition is apparent, but the thousands of quiet and orderly meetings go almost unnoticed. There is no longer any doubt that women's claim to the full right of citizenship will be granted. The only questions that remain are when and by what precise method is that claim to be allowed. The impatience indicated in the disorderly scenes which took place at Westminster last night is deplorable; but it would be a mistake to assume that the policy which brings these scenes to pass is adopted from choice. The older suffrage societies, such as Mrs. Fawcett's organisation, for over thirty years carried on a peaceful and constitutional agitation, with almost no apparent result. Neither politicians nor newspapers would pay any attention to them. It is this consideration which has driven the militant women into courses which we are compelled to denounce.

There is a new force, the force of thinking womanhood, abroad in the world to-day. The Liberal party may make that force its foe or its friend. It will be disastrous for both sides alike if the unnatural warfare between them is not soon brought to an end.

"THE DAILY CHRONICLE," Wednesday, October 14.

The Suffragette movement has entered upon a new and dangerous phase, which calls for treatment very different than it has yet received. . . . If they choose to incite to a disturbance of the public peace or to any illegal acts, they cannot plead either their sex or their cause in mitigation. Hitherto the tactics of the Suffragettes, though troublesome to the police, have hardly been more than theatrical quips and antics. If they are to be made, or are to become, the occasion for such scenes as were witnessed last night, they will have to be dealt with in another way than has hitherto sufficed.

"THE DAILY EXPRESS," Wednesday, October 14.

The time for dealing gently with the idle, mischievous women who call themselves "militant suffragists" has gone by. . . . The grave business of the State was held up. Hundreds of policemen were given difficult and unnecessary work. Such things cannot be tolerated. No self-respecting community can accede to the demands of people who seek to gain their ends by such dangerous methods. Up to now the law has been administered with kindly restraint. Now the country will demand that these women, who incite to disorder and riot, shall be punished with the utmost severity.

We are convinced that the cause of women's suffrage has been put back a generation by the freaks of Mrs. Pankhurst and her silly followers.

"THE DAILY GRAPHIC," Wednesday, October 14.

If educated persons are to go about teaching that it is only in violence that any remedy for grievances can be found, then the maintenance of order will quickly be reduced to a question of physical force, and our liberties will disappear because the basis on which they rest—voluntary obedience to the law—will have been destroyed.

"THE FINANCIAL NEWS," Wednesday, October 14.

Chartists, trade unionists, and franchise reformers have all in turn adopted the methods just now popularised by the Suffragettes, and have got what no peaceful demand would ever have obtained for them if it had been persisted in till Doomsday. The Suffragettes repeat these tactics, and will repeat the success which attended them.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE," Wednesday, October 14.

These persons have traded so far upon the good nature of the community and on the sentiment associated with sex. . . . The Government would do well to consider whether the enrolment of special constables should not be undertaken as a measure of public defence against the deliberate incendiarism which is rife in certain quarters.

"THE GLOBE," Wednesday, October 14.

It is no thanks to the wilful and lawless women who are bringing the good name of their sex into such disrepute that London was saved yesterday from a very dangerous riot. The shrieking sisterhood had summoned all the forces of disorder to assist them in their attempt to "rush" the House of Commons, and ample response was made to the call. . . . From scenes which might easily have rivalled the Hyde Park riots of forty years ago, we were saved by the skill of the police authorities, and by the truly admirable temper of their sorely tried men. . . . The matter, however, has become too serious to be dismissed with the obvious criticisms and not too delicate pleasantries of the club smoking-room. . . . It is plain that a very different course must be followed with the Suffragists than any that has yet found favour with those who administer the law. . . . Woman's attitude in the face of legal restrictions and legal obligations has long been a source of fun for the caricaturist and the playwright. But never before has there been an exhibition on such a scale of what woman would do if she had the power and the opportunity. There is one lesson that she must be taught, and that is that the opposite sex is not to be conquered by "nagging" or petty annoyance. Even Mr. Caudle will turn, and yesterday marked the high-water line of masculine endurance.

"THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE," Wednesday, October 14.

How these methods are supposed to advance the woman's cause we have not the slightest idea. The movement long ago received all the advertisement that it could get out of the forward tactics. Their continuance now is making reaction in all directions. If we could imagine the Government ready and anxious to pass a Woman's Suffrage Bill, the proceedings of the last few weeks would have made it impossible for them to move. No Government could, without the most disastrous loss of credit, yield to an agitation conducted on these lines; and the greatest discouragement of all is being offered to those who desire to see the question fairly settled on constitutional lines. The mere male agitator would, on getting the answer which the Prime Minister gave to the women's advocates, have done their utmost to hold him to his promise of a fair opportunity, and to make the circumstances as easy as possible for him in the interval. But the women will have none of this feminine subtlety, and are apparently doing their utmost to make it impossible for this Government and extremely difficult for any Government to advance an inch further towards their demand.

"EVENING STANDARD," Thursday, October 15.

We should not shed many tears over the curtailment of free speech and the mutilation of liberty if the plinth in Trafalgar-square were kept resolutely clear of orators, if Reformer's Tree were uprooted, and if the act of "demonstration" were made an offence punishable with six months' imprisonment.

It is never easy to distinguish the exact bounds of liberty and licence, and it is fatally easy to mistake one for the other. And licence grows by what it feeds on. That has, we are sure, been the case with the Suffragist demonstrations. The

leniency with which these riotous women have been treated has encouraged the excesses which we are now finding exceedingly troublesome. We do not suggest that the truncheon should be used as freely against rioting women as it would be against men rioters. For we have no belief in that absolute equality of the sexes which is the basis of the militant Suffragists' claims. But deterrent sentences in the first instance might have done much to cool these hot heads. Really deterrent penalties are what is now wanted.

"THE STAR," Wednesday, October 14.

We are in favour of Woman's Suffrage, but we are not in favour of the disgraceful tactics employed yesterday by a small body of irresponsible Suffragists. The appeal to the hooligans of London to "rush" the House of Commons is reaction, not progress. It puts back the methods of political agitation in this country for at least fifty years. It is an appeal to force, and not an appeal to reason. It is a blow struck against the community. We admit the right of women to demand the vote, but we do not admit their right to organise riots in order to call attention to their demand. If riots are to be permitted as a political weapon, there will be an end of constitutional government.

It must be stopped. Whatever the law may be, Suffragists must obey it, like other people. They have hitherto enjoyed an unexampled immunity. They have been treated with quixotic courtesy. The time has come when the dignity of the community must assert itself against even feminine mountebanks.

"DAILY NEWS," October 20.

The Back Buttons.

The most interesting part of the very able speech pronounced yesterday by Miss Christabel Pankhurst at the Queen's Hall had to do with the position of the "private member" of the House of Commons. For years, said the speaker, women seeking the vote had relied on the efforts of private members, who had undertaken to bring in Bills enfranchising women, or to move woman franchise amendments to electoral reform Bills introduced by Governments. They had gained nothing thereby, partly owing to the bad faith of the private member, partly to his powerlessness. The private member (declared the Winston Churchill of the suffrage movement) was like the back buttons on a frock coat; he once had a use, but was now merely a relic. The comparison errs, perhaps, in the direction of over-statement; but there is a very large body of opinion in the House itself which is in general and hearty agreement with Miss Pankhurst on this point. In no previous Parliament has there been so great a number of young and active men only asking for the chance to introduce useful legislative work; and they find themselves headed off at every point by the encroachments of the Government upon the time of the House. It was, of course, Mr. Balfour who did more than any other Prime Minister to deprive the private member of his importance; but we are certainly not going to pretend that he has regained it under a Ministry which has more constructive work on its hands than Mr. Balfour and his friends ever dreamed of. If the private member is a back button, it is because the work imposed upon Parliament by the modern and complex State which this country has become is preposterously too much for it. As for the remedy, we all know its name—Devolution; and until the private member, and the constituents of the private member, give prominence to the demand for that remedy, a back button the private member will continue to be.

WOMEN WORKERS AT ABERDEEN.

As the subject under discussion at the Annual Conference of Women Workers in Aberdeen last week was "The Training and Practice of Citizenship," every woman interested in votes for women who attended the meetings doubtless thought that a full discussion on the franchise must inevitably be the outcome of such a programme.

But attendance at the meetings soon showed there was no intention of including the question of the vote, and it would therefore have been far more logical to have called the subject of discourse "The Training and Practice of Non-citizens (women) in doing that which has been left undone by the citizens (men)." However, one could see immediately that the majority of the delegates were supporters of the suffrage; the burning question was smouldering there, and broke out again and again in rounds of cheers and applause when the most veiled reference was made to it. In fact, there was always excitement and, indeed, the only enthusiasm shown at the Conference when some of the bolder speakers mentioned the vote.

A splendid array of women was assembled there; women whose lives and talents have been given up to public work of all kinds, and as one listened to the recital of their experience in the hurly-burly of life, one felt it was not only insult, but crime, that such

women should be categorised among the degenerates and feeble-minded of the opposite sex.

I will not give any detail of the papers, as they have been published in the daily Press, but one speech, Mrs. Flora Annie Steele's, was remarkable as a vindication of militant tactics. She said "the most highly educated women of India were behind the revolutionaries encouraging them in their fight for freedom."

As suffragettes must keep their weather eye open to business whenever opportunity offers, I took 100 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and sold 84 outside the music-hall when the delegates came out, in spite of the remonstrances of two officials! Mrs. Webster helped me.

Una S. Dugdale.

OUR POST BOX.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—In a recent letter to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. Lloyd George stated that women were ejected from his meetings, not for asking questions, but for interrupting him in the course of his speech.

Last night I went to the Welsh Baptist Chapel, Castle-street, Oxford-street. After several songs had been given, which were applauded in the usual way, Mr. Lloyd George delivered a secular speech. In introducing the speaker, the minister of the chapel appealed to any women who might be present, "in the name of our common Christianity," not to interrupt the speaker during his address.

Acting upon this request, I waited carefully to the end. Mr. Lloyd George evidently recognised that there were Suffragists present, for he cast frequent glances in our direction, and during the last few words of his speech thrust his notes into his pocket and literally ran off the platform, a vote of thanks being moved while he was in the vestibule. Before he had left, however, I rose in my seat and commenced to ask a question, but before I had time to express myself I was seized by several stewards and violently ejected from the meeting.

This treatment, often repeated at the meetings of Cabinet Ministers, should convince women that if they wish to put their question, they should do so before, and not after, the Cabinet Minister has finished his speech. Yours, &c.,

October 20, 1908.

HELEN D. OGSTON.

Few people holding secretarial or similar positions in commercial houses realise the importance of acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages as an aid to advancement. Among these one of the most valuable is Spanish, the openings for which are particularly hopeful in the Argentine Republic. The directress of "El Progreso," who acquired the language during long residence in Spanish families, and has taught in Spanish schools, gives lessons suited to commercial requirements at 9, Southampton-street. We learn that posts with excellent salaries are unfilled for lack of candidates.

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MRS. BAINES COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The hearing of the police charges arising out of the raid on the Leeds Coliseum on October 10 occupied six hours on Wednesday (14th) before the Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. B. R. Stansfield, and was then adjourned to the following day, when Mrs. Baines was committed for trial at the Assizes, which open on November 6.

The charge was that of disorderly conduct and unlawfully assembling. Mrs. Baines conducted her own case, the prosecution being represented by Mr. V. B. Bateson, from the Town Clerk's office. Mr. Bateson submitted that there had been an assembly to the terror of the citizens, culminating on October 10. In the course of the evidence, Mrs. Baines took exception to the statement that she led the unemployed.

Detective-Officer Gunton said Kitson—the leader of the unemployed—spoke to Mrs. Baines, and then put to the crowd the following resolution: "That this meeting demands an interview with the Prime Minister, if not by peaceful means, by force." "Mrs. Baines," continued the officer, "supported—"

Mrs. Baines (interrupting): I beg your pardon, I did not; it was our own resolution. Tell the truth, whatever you do.

Mrs. Baines' words were, said the officer: "If these tyrants refuse to listen to us, break down the barriers, break down the doors, and compel a hearing." Then there was a rush, headed by Mrs. Baines and other women, and an attempt was made to get inside the Coliseum. As she went across the street, the female defendant cried out. "Come on, men! Break down the doors; and votes for women." She tilted into several officers before being arrested.

Asked if she wanted to cross-examine the officer, Mrs. Baines replied: "No, I'm going to have my say later."

The following day's proceedings occupied little more than an hour. Mrs. Baines made a statement in regard to her conduct.

Asked what she had to say, she replied, "I want to justify my position." She accordingly entered the witness box and was sworn.

She said: I arrived in Leeds on October 5 for the sole purpose of attending Mr. Asquith's meeting on the 10th. We were successful.

The Magistrate: You say you were successful?

Mrs. Baines (emphatically): Yes. . . . I never from the very first thought I should gain admittance. So I decided to hold a protest meeting outside the Coliseum. To advertise the meeting, I and other women chalked the pavements, announcing that we should hold a gathering to protest against Mr. Asquith's refusal to give votes to women. The result was that we arrived at the Coliseum at twenty minutes to three. As soon as we arrived Miss Lambert addressed the crowd. Then I spoke. Whilst I was speaking Mrs. Swales had been ejected from the Coliseum. As soon as I recognised her I announced to the crowd that she was the first woman to be ejected, and would address them.

Mrs. Swales had been speaking for a few minutes when I turned round and saw the unemployed march. Two men made their way to the side of my carriage. I did not know them, but one was introduced as Mr. Kitson. He asked if he could speak from my carriage. I refused, advising him to address the crowd from the Albert Hall steps. I told him we were separate organisations, that I was fighting for women, and he for the unemployed. Mr. Kitson mounted the carriage and began to address the crowd. He put a resolution which was passed not by the unemployed, but by the general public. Then Mr. Sweeney spoke. I rose again, and told the crowd that we were not there in the interests of the unemployed, but for liberty, freedom, and justice for women. I added: "If these tyrants won't listen to us we shall have to compel them to give us a hearing." I demanded an interview with the Prime Minister. I called upon the women to follow me. I got down from the carriage, and the crowd opened out for me to pass. I went across to the Coliseum, but not to the front entrance, because my determination was to get as near to the Prime Minister as I possibly could. The result you know.

My endeavours were frustrated by the police. I have no complaints to make against the officers. No sooner had I rushed across the road than I was given over to two other officers and taken to the Town Hall. Here the magistrate interposed: "Then you are going to make a speech?"—I don't see why I should be charged with unlawfully assembling when the police knew the pavements were chalked. Why couldn't they prosecute me then?

The Magistrate: It may be an unlawful assembly for all that.—Neither before nor since Saturday have I had any conversation with Mr. Kitson, or to anyone belonging to his party.

The Magistrate: No one said you did. Everything seems to have been quite orderly until the two sections joined.—Our organisation's intention was to invade the Coliseum, and to see Mr. Asquith. My sole object in going there was to demand an interview with the Prime Minister. I know nothing about the resolution passed in Victoria-square to join the unemployed and Suffragettes together.

The Magistrate: I cannot prevent you making a speech, but I don't see it will help. You have given your evidence.—Oh, well, whatever is the consequence, we shall go on with the fight.

Mr. Bateson said he would like to ask Mrs. Baines one or two questions. "I understand," he said, "that you were prepared at any cost to force an interview between Mr. Asquith and yourselves?"—Decidedly, yes.

Mrs. Baines added that she refused to allow the unemployed on her carriage. Nevertheless, they got on. "I pointed out we had nothing to do with the unemployed of Leeds. We were there to justify freedom for women. I never said anything about breaking down the barriers or breaking down the doors."

Mr. Bateson: You were excited at the time?—Mrs. Baines (smiling): I don't know. I have been in lots before. It is nothing fresh. I was ready in the morning if I had had the opportunity to do so then. We are always ready for these men.

Mr. Bateson: Now, how was Mrs. Swales dressed?—I really could not say.

Mr. Bateson: You were wearing the Suffragette colours? Mrs. Swales was as well?—Oh, dear, no; or she would not have gained admission to the Coliseum.

Bail having been allowed in the case of the unemployed leader, against whom there is an additional charge of assault, Mrs. Baines said she had no bail.

The Magistrate: You are a very difficult person to deal with. I have no doubt you will appear.

Mrs. Baines: Of course, I will.

The Magistrate: You may be liberated on your own recognisance of £10 to appear at the Assizes.

Mrs. Baines: Thank you. I will leave Leeds to-morrow, but I am not going to tell you where I shall go to.

Mrs. Baines then left the Court.

Arrested for Distributing Handbills.

On Monday, at 1 o'clock, two members of the N.W.S.P.U., Mrs. Gaskell and Miss Smith, were arrested in Piccadilly while distributing handbills announcing the Queen's Hall meeting on that day.

They were taken at once to Marlborough-street Police Station, and, after waiting there three hours without food, were brought up in Court and charged with obstruction. According to the police evidence they were standing giving away bills, and were cautioned by a constable and ultimately taken into custody.

The prisoners, after cross-examining the police evidence, requested for an adjournment for a week to take legal advice. The Magistrate for some time refused to grant the adjournment, but after a while, after the prisoners had intimated that they were probably going to call evidence in support of their position, he agreed, and bail was allowed of £5 each, with a surety of £5, for which Mr. Pethick Lawrence offered himself. The prisoners will come up again on Monday, October 26, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Marlborough-street Police Station.

Suffragettes and the Dress Problem.

All good Suffragists must realise that in giving their custom to the Suffragists advertising in VOTES FOR WOMEN they are very materially helping on the cause. Two weeks ago we drew attention to some of the firms where dresses and hats in the colours of the N.W.S.P.U. can be obtained, and we are now able to add that one of the firms mentioned, Mrs. Oliver, of 115, New Bond-street, is making hats in which the colours are becomingly introduced for 30s. One in soft white felt has a lining of purple charmeuse. The low crown is draped with it, and a large bow is caught together with some chestnuts and their green leaves, making a very pretty combination of colour. Beautiful and luxurious velveteen tea-gowns are to be seen in all colours, easy to slip into after a long, tiring day. One in purple velvet was especially pretty, trimmed with thick bands of gold galon, with the velveteen falling in graceful folds to the feet. As Mrs. Oliver has just returned from Paris, all the newest modes in morning, evening, and tailor-made dresses are to be seen, and the prices are most reasonable.

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THE LONDON CAMPAIGN.

In view of the fact that Mr. Lloyd George was present in Trafalgar-square on the occasion of the suffragist meeting on Sunday, and that Mr. Herbert Gladstone was in the streets on October 13, on the occasion of the demonstration, and saw what occurred, Miss Christabel Pankhurst asked both Ministers to attend the adjourned trial on Wednesday for the purpose of giving evidence. The replies received having expressed a doubt whether the evidence would be of any use, Miss Pankhurst made an application to the magistrate at Bow-street for a subpoena.

Mr. Curtis Bennett suggested that the Ministers should be written to again, and this was accordingly done. Thereupon both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Herbert Gladstone expressed their intention of being present. Our illustration shows Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence on the way to Bow-street to make the application.

The Meeting at St. James's Hall.

In view of the events of the week it was determined to hold a great meeting. The St. James's Hall was secured for Thursday, and the entire arrangements, including special schemes for making the meeting known all over London, were carried out in the space of 24 hours. The meeting was packed; and among the audience were several Members of Parliament.

Intense enthusiasm prevailed, the vast audience rising and cheering their leaders again and again. The chair was taken by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and speeches were delivered by Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond, the response to their rising being the signal for fresh outbursts of cheering.

Miss Pankhurst, in the course of her speech, which lasted over an hour, dealt with the militant agitation, and in particular with the character and prospects of the proposed Reform Bill from which she deduced that the women's movement must be pressed forward with renewed energy.

What, she asked, is this Reform Bill to be? It is to be introduced in a form, if you please, applying only to men! Now, why a Reform Bill for men? Are men fighting for franchise reform? Do they ever speak of it? No, my friends! Do you know what? They are to be carried on our shoulders to another measure of franchise reform for men! It is our agitation that has led to this Reform Bill. Though the question of franchise reform does not fire their imagination, yet Mr. Asquith is in hot haste to give it to them. One of my suspicions on the point is this—that he hopes by improving the men's franchise to raise up a stronger barrier against the enfranchisement of women.

What chance have we of getting included in that Bill? Mr. Asquith makes the unprecedented suggestion that the women's claim to vote should depend upon the fate of a private member's amendment, and that the Government should reject all responsibility for the matter. Now, I say that to deal with the question in this way is to insult the women. But, supposing this private member's amendment is to be moved. Will Mr. Asquith then welcome it with acclamation? No, no. He is not going to do that; he is not going even to be neutral. Conditional neutrality describes his attitude towards this private member's amendment. Now, what are those condi-

tions? The first is that the amendment must be drafted on democratic lines.

And he wants, when the critical moment comes, to be able to rake up this condition, and say, "Oh, but it is not democratic."

He hopes, too, by insisting upon such a clause, that he will make it too wide to get through the door of the House of Lords. In case that device should fail he has another string to his bow. He requires that a demand should be made for the enfranchisement of women by the majority of the men and the majority of the women of the country. Our claim to the vote would be valid although not a man in the country were with us! Did anybody wait before giving votes to men to see if the women approved of it? It is equally absurd to say that women must not have votes till the majority of men approve of it. But, happily, we can fulfil that condition to our satisfaction and yours. I think he will be driven to accept as proof the verdicts of by-elections. But, then, he will say, "But what about the women?" and I want to know what

he will accept as proof that the women want the vote. Well, somebody put that straight question to him in the House of Commons, and he refused to reply. He must not complain if we try to find out ourselves the best way of showing Mr. Asquith that the demand is not only so wide, but so intense that he cannot stand against it any longer.

Miss Pankhurst concluded by declaring that the campaign by means of unconstitutional methods would be carried on to the bitter end.

Mrs. Lawrence raised a storm of applause when she said that 6,000 policemen were outwitted by one woman on the opening day of Parliament, and she called on the audience to give cheers for the woman who had "made the most effective speech ever made in this movement." Mrs. Travers Symons came forward, responding to the applause with the words, "I'll do it again," at



By kind permission of "The Daily Chronicle."

ON THE WAY TO BOW STREET.

which she was again cheered.

The sum of £500 was collected during the evening.

The Queen's Hall At Home.

On Monday afternoon the Queen's Hall was filled from floor to ceiling, fully 2,000 persons being present. Both galleries were packed to overflowing, and the enthusiasm manifested was tremendous.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, presiding, said that Members of Parliament had begun to talk about the lack of a sense of honour in women. This was a case of pot calling kettle smutty with a vengeance. Were there not 420 Members of Parliament pledged to carry out a measure who did nothing to redeem their promise? Where was their sense of honour?

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence then dealt scathingly with the smoking-room story of the Member of Parliament who declared that he had been embraced by a suffragette in Palace Yard; denouncing Mr. Tudor Walters as a shameless liar. To Members of the House of Commons she said: Let them leave off talking about a sense of honour until they had cut out of their House this defiler of every standard of good breeding. (Loud cheers.) If women had the vote, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence continued, they would not allow a man of this type to sit in the House of Commons and to insult their honour. (Loud cheers.)

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The Women's Social and Political Union are asking for votes for women on the *same terms* as they are possessed by men.

They are not asking for the vote for every woman, but that a woman shall not be refused a vote simply because she is a woman.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed this Session.

HAVE M.P.'S A SENSE OF HONOUR?

There has been much talk lately amongst members of Parliament about the lack of a sense of honour in women, and, incidentally, they have been disclosing to the amused world the extraordinary lack of the sense of humour in the political representatives of men. What is it all about? This Government having deliberately chosen war rather than peace with the women of this country whom they are defrauding of their just rights and liberties, have with their satellites within the walls of their own fortress been outwitted and out-manceuvred by one resourceful woman.

They cannot get over it. Instead of joining with the rest of the world in the laugh against themselves, they put their fingers in their eyes and begin to cry and say "It isn't fair."

The effect is irresistibly comic. The Women's Social and Political Union has openly declared war upon the present Government. It has publicly announced its methods of warfare, and the terms of peace which it is at any moment prepared to accept. We have frankly declared our intention of getting into the House of Commons one way or another, and since we have no representatives in the House we have announced our intention of pleading on our own behalf.

By all the rules of warfare it is open to the Government to use every means of keeping us out. And they have done so. Women are not admitted even into the outer lobby except under the watch and ward of a Member of Parliament—only after the most careful investigation, and often only under a pledge of good behaviour are they admitted behind the cage bars of the ladies' gallery.

Six thousand police defended the fort on the night of October 13. But with all their precautions one spot in the defences was left unguarded, and one woman was quick to see

her opportunity and to rush the gap. Fair warfare it was if ever anything in war is fair. Outdone at their own game, these absurd petty dignitaries can only whine and whimper. We are ashamed that we have not foemen more worthy of our steel.

Sense of honour forsooth! After that let the pot call the kettle smutty. What about the honour of these M.P.s in question? Did not 420 of them climb into place helped by the work of women, whose services they bought with false promissory notes? Because women were politically ignorant and ready to trust their word, they met their demand for enfranchisement by giving them a pledge they never meant to fulfil. And once safe in their seat they laughed and said: "Our pledges are not binding—they were given to women, not to electors." Given to women, therefore not binding because women cannot enforce their redemption. And these are the men who talk of "honour."

Take the record of the last 41 years, wherein the women's cause has suffered betrayal at the hands of its false friends in the House of Commons. Outspoken foes there have been in plenty. But the often-repeated betrayal can be traced in almost every case to some trusted adviser, some smooth-spoken ally. Every Parliamentary trick, every conceivable shuffle has been employed to deceive women, and defeat the Bill at the same time. Every rule and procedure of the House has been used in turn against us. Our Bill has been blocked out, talked out, shouted out. Bad days have been deliberately chosen for its introduction, or when a good day has been chosen the Government has taken it without any protest being made.

"Willing to wound, afraid to strike," the whole story is one of the most dishonourable and disgraceful in Parliamentary history. Smooth words in the lobby and the platform, neglect and betrayal in the Legislative Chamber, these have been the methods of politicians in dealing with women, who unsuspecting and ignorant of the tricks and subterfuges of procedure, have been led to leave our case in their hands.

For very shame let politicians refrain from talking about a sense of honour in the presence of women. For in their dealings with women every standard of political honour has been broken.

Women's enfranchisement has been delayed for 50 years because women have trusted to the pledged word of politicians, and to a sense of honour which does not exist as far as their dealings with voteless women are concerned.

Political betrayal of the women's cause has been bad enough. But women's dignity and women's honour have been betrayed and outraged by Members of Parliament in countless ways, deeply discreditable to men's representatives. A debate on Women's Suffrage in the House has from time to time provided the opportunity that members have not failed to use for shameful jest and insulting speech at the expense of women, politically dumb and powerless to retaliate. The name of "mother" and the name of "wife," names which, at any rate, might have been expected to command respect from decent men, have been bandied and tossed round those benches to the accompaniment of roars of laughter.

Nor is this all that women have suffered. Only this past week a story has been fabricated by a Liberal M.P., and circulated broadcast by means of the Press, as a dastardly covert attack upon the personal honour of the women in this Union, who are engaged in a political agitation for their freedom. Such are the political weapons employed by M.P.'s on women.

Men in the highest places do not attempt to keep their word or fulfil honourably a personal pledge given to women. Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter to me last week, stated that he was ready to answer the questions of women if put at the close of the meeting. One of our members last Monday night, relying on this promise, and in response to an appeal at the meeting itself that women should refrain from interrupting the speaker, waited until Mr. Lloyd George had finished his speech. She then rose to put her question, but before she could speak three words she was seized by men, and ruthlessly flung out of that meeting.

Let these violators of every code of personal honour take the beam out of their own eye before they attempt to prate of the lack of the sense of honour in the women whom they consistently deceive and defraud.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

THE PRISONERS AT BOW STREET.

CASE OF THE LEADERS ADJOURNED FOR A WEEK.

All the Suffragist prisoners, including Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond were brought up at Bow-street on Wednesday morning, October 14.

The magistrate was Mr. H. Curtis Bennett.

Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond were placed in the dock at the outset.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, addressing the magistrate, said she wished to apply, that this case should be sent for trial, and not be dealt with summarily. They were informed that under Section 17 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, they were entitled to the option of being tried where they desired, and they desired that the case should go before a jury.

The Magistrate: Yes; but we will go on.

Miss Pankhurst: Can I have your answer at once, sir.

The Magistrate: I cannot say what is in my power until I have heard your case.

Miss Pankhurst: Then I apply for an adjournment, in order that we may be properly legally advised and represented.

The Magistrate: That will come later on. We must go on with the case at present.

Mr. Muskett said the defendants were all prominent leaders in the agitation which had been disturbing the metropolis for so long, and they were brought up upon warrants for having disobeyed a summons to appear on Monday afternoon, charging them with having been guilty of conduct likely to provoke a breach of the peace. It was alleged that they had circulated, and caused to be circulated and published, a certain handbill calling upon members of the public to "rush" the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. When process was issued, it was only known to the police authorities that the conduct of which the defendants were alleged to have been guilty was likely to lead to a breach of the peace, but now it was known as a fact that an actual breach of the peace had occurred owing to the incitement to riot, for which the prosecution said these ladies were responsible. The fact that between thirty and forty persons were to come before the Court that morning in connection with the demonstration was sufficient evidence of the fact that a serious breach of the peace had occurred.

On October 8, Inspector Jarvis had occasion to attend at the offices of the Union, and he saw Mrs. Drummond, who was a very active agitator, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst. That young lady said to the inspector, "What about the 13th? Have you seen our new bills?" and she produced a handbill which, in substance, formed the foundation of the present charge. It was worded:

"Votes for Women.—Men and women, help the Suffragists to rush the House of Commons, on Tuesday, October 13, at 7.30 p.m."

With regard to it, Miss Pankhurst said that the words "to rush" were not in sufficiently large type, and they were going to have them made much more distinct. On Sunday last a meeting of these ladies took place in Trafalgar-square, causing an enormous amount of additional labour to be thrown upon the shoulders of the police.

At this meeting speeches were delivered by Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter and others, inciting the people who were present in the square to carry out the programme of rushing the House of Commons. The magistrate would agree that such conduct as that could not be tolerated in this country, and the authorities accordingly set the law in motion. It was not necessary to adduce any legal authority for the general proposition, which was submitted on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, namely, that all persons who were guilty of such conduct as was attributed to these three ladies might, and ought, to be ordered to find sureties for their future good behaviour. It could not be allowed with impunity that persons should incite other people to riot.

Evidence of Superintendent Wells.

Superintendent Wells then went into the witness-box, and spoke as to what took place upon the occasion of his visit to the offices of the Women's Union. He was given a copy of a letter which

had been addressed to Mr. Asquith, and Mrs. Pankhurst said their action would depend upon the reply they received to it. If it was a satisfactory reply, there would be nothing but a great cheer for the Government; but if it was unsatisfactory there would be a demonstration, and they would try to get into the House of Commons. Witness said, "You cannot get there, because the police will not allow you unless you come with cannon." Mrs. Pankhurst said no lethal weapons would be used, and no breaking of windows would form part of the programme, but witness pointed out the great danger of bringing so large a concourse of people into the vicinity of Parliament. Mrs. Pankhurst replied, "Mr. Asquith will be responsible if there is any disorder and accident." Witness, however, expressed the opinion that the Suffragists would be responsible. They then discussed the window-breaking matter, and Miss Pankhurst said that although it was not in their programme, they could not always control the women of their union. This was the substance of the interview reported to the Commissioner.

"Generalissimo Drummond."

In the course of the meeting in Trafalgar-square on Sunday last Mrs. Drummond was distributing the handbills complained of. She was an active leader of the Suffragists, and she wore a uniform with the word general or generalissimo on the cap. (Laughter.) Witness told her that she and Mrs. Pankhurst would be prosecuted.

Mr. Muskett: Did a very large demonstration take place last evening in the vicinity of the House of Commons?

Witness: Yes; the traffic was wholly disorganised for four hours, and for three hours the streets were in great disorder. At ten o'clock I had to clear them.

Did this entail the employment of a very large body of police to maintain order?—A very large body indeed. Ten persons were treated at Westminster Hospital, and seven or eight constables and sergeants were more or less injured.

Miss Pankhurst's Cross-examination.

Mr. Wells, I should like in the first place to ask you whether you are aware of our having given any undertaking to appear at the Court either on Monday or Tuesday? You are not aware of any promise to come in answer to the summons, are you?—Your mother and Mrs. Drummond left me under that impression.

They gave you a definite undertaking to appear?—Not in actual words.

And then, in the second place, I should like to ask you whether you are in the habit of reading our official organ, VOTES FOR WOMEN, and whether you read that issue which appeared on October 8.—I do not read it.

Then you are not aware that Mrs. Pankhurst wrote the following words:—

On the 13th, in Parliament-square, there will be many thousands of people to see fair play between the women and the Government. Let us keep their support and co-operation by showing them, as we have done before, with what quiet courage, self-restraint, and determination women are fighting against the tyranny and oppression on the part of a Government which has been called the strongest of modern times. It is by the exercise of courage and self-restraint, and persistent effort that we shall win in this unequal contest.

There is nothing very inflammatory in those words, which were the official statement. Does it occur to you that those words were calculated to incite to riot?—I am not complaining of that article, I am complaining of those bills.

Well, I submit to you that the whole of our utterances ought to be taken together.

Now, I want to ask you further a question about the crowd in Trafalgar-square. Was it a disorderly crowd?—It was quite an orderly crowd.

Are you aware that any member of the Government was there?—I don't know that I should answer that.

The Magistrate: You can say: "Yes" or "No."

The question was repeated, and witness said: "I saw one there."

Was it Mr. Lloyd George? (Laughter.)

Witness did not answer, and the magistrate said the defendant must be satisfied with the answer.

Was there anything inflammatory in anything?—No reply.

At a later stage I shall have to require the presence of Mr. Lloyd George as one of the witnesses. But that is another matter. Now, I should like to ask one or two questions about the nature of our speeches in Trafalgar-square. That has not been brought out in evidence yet. On Sunday last was there anything inflammatory in anything that these speakers said?—I am not dealing with any speeches, but with the pamphlets.

Oh, but you see, I must press this question. . . . We must take the whole thing together. Was there anything in our speeches which was inflammatory? Did we incite the people to do personal violence, or to do damage to property?

You asked them to come within the vicinity of the House of Commons, and to rush the House of Commons.

Now, what do you understand by the word "rush?"—To attempt an unlawful entry.

But do we say that violence may be used? Could it not be said to imply a request to enter, and if that request was denied, that pressure should be used?—I fully explained to you that your action in bringing people to the House of Commons—

Oh, yes, but then you see, that is rather different from inciting to riot?—What I am complaining of is your bringing them there.

But does not all hang upon the word "rush"? I think I am right in saying that it was not until the pamphlet was issued that it was decided to take proceedings? You did not propose to take proceedings until you thought it possible to say we intended to do violence, and to incite to riot. Before the word "rush" was used no proceedings were intended?—You don't know what was in my mind.

But I know the people above you—the Government. Do you think it was their dilatoriness, such as was displayed at the time of the Eucharistic Procession, which induced them to delay these proceedings so long, or was it the word "rush" that decided the matter?—I do not know.

I should like to ask you whether your mind takes you back to the meeting in Trafalgar-square at which John Burns was present many years ago? Did you ever hear the speeches made by Mr. John Burns?—I did not.

I see. You did not hear the speeches. But are you aware that the words he used at that time were very much more inflammatory—were very much more calculated to lead to destruction and damage to property than anything we have said?—I am not aware of it.

You are aware, however, that John Burns is a member of the present Government, and is responsible jointly with his colleagues for the action that has been taken against us?—Yes.

You are aware of that. That the law-breaker is now sitting in judgment upon those who have done far less than he did himself? You are aware of that?

Were you in Trafalgar-square when Mr. Thorne, M.P., made a speech? Did you hear him call upon the people to rush the bakers' shops?—I did not hear it, but it was reported to me.

Well, does it occur to you that his language was far more dangerous to public peace than the language we have used?—I am not complaining of your language, I am complaining of the bills.

Well, the language that was used on the bills, he used. He spoke the word. He used the word "rush," and he incited people to riot and violence. Does it occur to you that his action is more reprehensible than ours?—It occurs to me that he might be prosecuted the same as you are.

You are not aware whether proceedings will be taken? Can you tell me anything now as to whether?—(Question interrupted).

You have seen Mr. Gladstone's reply in the House of Commons to the effect that these proceedings are not instituted by the Government, but by the police, and that the police are responsible?—You have kept me so busily engaged that I have not had time to look at the papers this morning.

I am sorry, but we are really not responsible for that. Can you tell me whether Mr. Gladstone and other members of the Government were consulted before these proceedings were taken?—I cannot.

Can you tell me whether the Government considers we should be tried by jury or not?—I cannot say.

You cannot say. Can you tell me whether anything has been decided already as to the length of the sentences to be imposed upon us?—I cannot.

Are you aware that in a London drawing-room Mr. Horace Smith asserted that in sentencing one of our members to six weeks' imprisonment he was only doing what he had been told to do?—I cannot say.

You are not aware of it. Can you tell me now what our letter to Mr. Asquith contains?—Do you desire me to read it?—Yes. (The letter was read in Court by Mr. Wells.)

Now, Mr. Wells, is it not a fact that we assured you, on our word of honour, that if a satisfactory reply were forthcoming to that letter that the attempt to rush the House of Commons would not be made?—The Magistrate: Well, he has already said that you said that.

Have you had time to peruse the columns of the morning papers for to-day?—I have not.

You have not. Then you have not seen a leading article which appears in the *Daily Chronicle*, which, I believe, is contempt of Court, prejudging this issue, and calling upon the magistrate to give us drastic punishment?—I have not seen that article. Do

you wish me to express an opinion upon what is in a newspaper?

What can you tell me as to the demeanour of the crowd last night? Did they show any inclination to attack people, and injure them, or to destroy property?—They were rowdy.

Rowdy, but not violent or menacing?—They were violent in a measure.

In a measure, but there was nothing seriously wrong?—There were two or three policemen badly hurt.

Were there any persons at all detained in hospital?—No.

The injuries were, then, so slight as to make it possible to discharge them?—One man had his head bandaged this morning.

There was practically no danger to life or loss of property?—There was a window broken.

A window broken. But no serious consequences have followed upon yesterday's demonstrations, having regard to the enormous number of people?

Cross-examination by Mrs. Pankhurst.

You have recognised from the beginning that this is a political movement?—I have.

Well, it is quite a matter of opinion how far a political movement can go. But perhaps, although you have not had time to read the daily papers, you may know that in previous franchise demonstrations Mr. John Bright and Mr. Gladstone have advised us to do exactly what we have done?—To a certain extent.

But farther than that. To assemble in Parliament-square, from Parliament-street down to Charing Cross, if the Government continued to resist their just demands. Well, now, throughout the whole of this movement, I think you will admit that, though a large number of people feel a very great interest in this movement, yet self-restraint has been exercised by the women engaged in the agitation, and exceedingly little damage has been done?—There has been great inconvenience.

No doubt. We regret that exceedingly, but it is necessary. Now, on the occasion when Mr. John Burns came to Trafalgar-square, was there not a great deal more violence shown by the crowd—fighting and stone-throwing—and was it not really a very much worse demonstration in every way, although not so large in number, as anything in which we took part?—Yes, more violent.

I just want to ask this last question: You have recognised, Mr. Wells, that this is a political movement?—Yes.

Cross-examination by Mrs. Drummond.

Mr. Wells, you said that you heard Mrs. Pankhurst and myself speaking in Trafalgar-square. Do you remember what I said in my speech regarding the gathering on the 13th? Can you take your mind back to what I said? It was this: I asked the people to bring no weapons, to go there without weapons of any kind, but to carry their argument, which argument is that taxation without representation is tyranny, and that if the women were refused, then the men should be admitted, as voters. Was not that what I said?—No, I did not hear it.

Was there anything else in my speech which you thought inciting to riot?—There was nothing in your speech to take particular exception to.

Further Cross-examination by Miss Pankhurst.

Miss Pankhurst: The fact that these proceedings are taken by the Commissioner of Police is no proof that the Government is not pulling the strings in the background?—The proceedings are instituted by the Commissioner of Police, and they may be made without referring, as far as I am aware, to any Government official. The Commissioner of Police has certain duties to perform, and in a breach of regulations, he has orders to proceed.

But the fact that the proceedings are nominally instituted by the Commissioner of Police is no proof that the Government are not the moving spirit in the matter?—The Commissioner of Police can institute proceedings.

He can do so, but does not. Yes, quite so, but in some cases they do go to the Government. Is not that so?—I do not know it.

You do not know it. But you are aware that this is sometimes the case?—I should suspect that it was.

Yes, and so would everybody else.

Evidence of Inspector Jarvis.

Inspector Jarvis said that he called at the offices of the Union and saw Miss Pankhurst.

"Miss Pankhurst said, 'What about the 13th?' I said, 'Yes, what are you going to do?' and she said, 'What are you going to do?' Then she said, 'Have you seen our new bill?' I said, 'No, what about that?' She said, 'I will fetch you one,' and went into another room and came back again with a bill."

Mr. Muskett: Were you present at the meeting in Trafalgar-square on Sunday afternoon last?

Yes.

Did any of these three defendants address the public?

Yes, sir, all three of them.

Did you particularly notice what Miss Christabel Pankhurst said?—Yes, sir, amongst other things, she said:—

I wish you all to be there on the evening of the 13th, and I hope that that will be the end of this movement. On June 30 we succeeded in driving Mr. Asquith underground. He is afraid of us, and so are the Government. Years ago John Bright told the people that it was only by lining the streets from Charing Cross to Westminster that they could impress the Government. Well, we are only taking a leaf out of his book. We want you to help the women to rush their way into the House of Commons. You won't get locked up, because you have the vote. If you are afraid, we will take the lead, and you will follow us. We are not afraid of imprisonment. We know we shall win, because we are in the right.

And Mrs. Pankhurst? Did she address the crowd? Did you take any note of what she said?—She said:—

On Tuesday evening, at Caxton Hall, we shall ask those who support women to come to Parliament Square. There will be a deputation of women who have no right in the House of Commons to a seat there, such as men have. The Government does not know its own mind, it changes so. But we do know that we want the vote, and mean to have it. When the people in Parliament Square—(Mr. Muskett interrupted).

Did Mrs. Drummond address the meeting?—Yes, sir.

She is one of the active leaders?—Oh yes, very active.

I only want this fact. We summoned the defendants to appear in the morning, and you served that summons that morning for them to attend here on Monday afternoon at half-past three?—Yes.

I want to know about this question as to whether they promised to attend here or not?—Well, Miss Christabel. I saw her alone, and she said, "We are not afraid. We shall be there."

Then they were served with a summons to appear on the following morning at eleven o'clock?—Yes.

And as they did not put in an appearance then, a warrant was issued?—Yes.

And you had to wait there for them until they surrendered to you?—Yes.

Cross-examination by Miss Pankhurst.

Miss Pankhurst commenced by questioning Mr. Jarvis as to whether they had promised to attend the police-court on the summons being served, and eventually drew from him the admission that they had made no definite statement to that effect, though the impression that they were coming had existed in his mind; he added that he regarded the word of Suffragettes as reliable.

Miss Pankhurst: Well, now, with regard to this bill. Are you aware that the bill which we gave you was a proof, and that when we spoke of enlarging the word *rush* we were referring to an instruction to the printer?—Very likely that was so.

Now, you were in Trafalgar-square on Sunday. You saw the crowd? It was an orderly crowd?—It was an orderly crowd.

Don't you think it was a more orderly, more respectable crowd than most crowds which assemble there?—I don't know about that. As a rule they are orderly.

But still, it was a very orderly crowd? Did you see Mr. Lloyd George amongst the crowd?—I did not see him.

But you heard he was there?—Yes.

You heard the speeches. Did you think them very inflammatory in their character?—You meant to get everybody down to Parliament-square to rush the House.

Did we advise them to use weapons, to throw stones? Did we advise them to attack any persons? Did we advise them to destroy property?—No.

We did not advise them to rush private premises or damage any property. We simply urged them to come and rush the House of Commons. Now, did the word "rush" convey to your mind the idea that we wanted to get inside the House?—Yes.

And it was obvious to you that if no resistance were offered we should make a peaceable entry? We expressed no desire to do damage to property?—No.

Very good. I wonder if your memory goes back, Mr. Jarvis, to the days of the riots in which Mr. John Burns was concerned?—No, it does not.

But, of course, you are familiar with the facts, and you know that the crowd on that occasion was far more disorderly than that which assembled in Parliament-square. Compare the actual damage done—I mean on the 13th—with John Burns' Trafalgar-square meeting, and you agree that there was far more violence, more damage done?—I did not hear his speech.

You did not hear his speech, but, of course, it is a matter of common knowledge that he incited people to violence, and you know, of course, that he is in the Government to-day, and from being a law-breaker he is now a law-maker? Does it occur to you that we may follow the same course?—I beg your pardon?

Does it occur to you that we may become law-makers—at the ballot-box? (No answer.)

Did you hear Mr. Thorne, M.P., advise people to make a rush? Now, does it occur to you that it is because this gentleman is a member of Parliament that (on the principle of there being honour among thieves) the Government would not proceed against him? Or do you think the reason rather is that because he is a man and a voter the Government have less courage in dealing with him than with us?

Can you say that the crowd last night showed any feelings of great anger?—They threw themselves upon the police in the usual way. Some of them were very fiery indeed.

But less violent than they were in Trafalgar-square in the days of '86?—Yes.

Now, as to the injuries. Is it within your knowledge that no people were injured and taken to hospital?—Yes, there were no went to the hospital.

On the whole, however, very little permanent trouble has ensued as the result of that demonstration?—Well, the police were very lenient.

As a matter of fact, no damage was done worth mentioning, either to person or property?—That is so.

Mrs. Pankhurst: I should like to ask one question about the report of my speech. You said that I said "women had not seats in the House of Commons"—was it not I said "women had no representatives in the House of Commons?"—I am not sure.

Now, with regard to the serving of the summons. You are no doubt aware that I was in the office, and that I had been there to take full responsibility, so that proves that I was not likely to evade in any way. Now, when you finally served the summons upon me at Clements Inn, I did not say that I should or should not go, did I?—No, but the impression I formed was that you were all coming in the afternoon.

But nothing that I said to you led you to form that impression?—Except what I have just said.

Well now, do you remember on the occasion of the Trafalgar-square meeting addressed by John Burns there was stone throwing in Northumberland-avenue?—I have heard of it.

You did not see it yourself?—No.

Like Mr. Wells, you have known this agitation, and have seen a great deal of it. We have never either threatened or shown any desire to do damage to property or person?—No.

Mrs. Drummond: With reference to my speech on Sunday, I should like to ask you, did you find that my speech was more violent or inciting to violence than the unemployed speeches on the Saturday before?—Well, at any rate, it was quite illegal to ask them to come and rush the House of Commons.

You do not think that my efforts were to incite the people to violence and destroy property?—You wanted to get as many people as you possibly could in Parliament-square and rush the House.

Of course, you remember that we acted on the advice of John Bright?—No reply.

Do you remember the remarks made by Mr. Lloyd George in Swansea the other day? He incited his stewards to "ruthlessly fling the women out." Do you not agree with me that this is inciting to violence?—I cannot say.

Don't you really think that it was more inflammatory than my speech on Sunday?—As a matter of fact, I never heard Mr. Lloyd George.

Well, I am just telling you. Do you not think that he was inciting to violence more than I did in my speech on Sunday?—No reply.

Well, I think the Court will agree with me that he was.

After a further inspector had been called whose evidence was not material, the case for the prosecution closed.

Miss Pankhurst again applied for an adjournment, which was granted for a week. Bail was allowed; £100 from each person, with two sureties of £50 each.

SEVEN WOMEN GO TO PRISON.

All the cases arising out of the great assembly in Parliament-square on Tuesday evening were taken at Bow-street by Mr. Curtis-Bennett. The case of the three leaders of the movement having been dealt with, the twenty-four women who were arrested that night were then placed in the dock. In every case trial by jury was asked for, and on the magistrate explaining that this could not be granted in that Court, the majority of the women asked for a remand in order to take legal advice. The police charged them with obstruction, and evidence was given to that effect. The women, who did not in the main controvert the evidence of the police, claimed that their action was of a political character. The magistrate, however, ordered them to be bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, and to find sureties for good behaviour during that period. The prisoners in every instance refused to be bound over, and were accordingly sent to prison as follows:—

ONE MONTH.—Ada Wright, Clara Codd, Selina Martin, Mabel Capper, Aeta Lamb.

TWO MONTHS.—Mary Redhead, Kathleen Tanner.

The remainder were remanded for a week on the application of Mr. Frost, solicitor:—

Lettice Annie Floyd.	Amy Shallard.	Gertrude Mary Ansell.
Winifred Bray.	Janet Coates.	Mary Ann Mitchell Aldham.
Elizabeth Billing.	Maud Brindley.	Ellen Smith.
Florence Williams.	Gertrude Llewellyn.	Jane Grey.
Mary Leigh.	Kathleen Browne.	Ada Flatman.
Grace Hodgson Boutelle.	Marian Wallace Dunlop.	

Mr. Pethick Lawrence became bail in each case.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. WEST OF ENGLAND.

Shop and Committee Rooms: 33, Queen's-road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton.
Open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

At Homes.

Mondays, 3 to 5.—Victoria Assembly Rooms, Clifton.
Fridays, 7.30.—Hannah More Hall, Clifton.

Important Event.

November 20.—Mrs. Pankhurst at the Colston Hall.

The women here have made up a special party to go to the Albert Hall, and have arranged special excursion fares with the railway company.

Since the last report many things have happened to help to bring this movement to the notice of the public and the politician. We in Bristol are very proud of our delegate, Miss Clara Codd, who went to London to join in the deputation to Mr. Asquith. Miss Codd is in prison for a month, and while she is shut away from the people we are going to work all the harder to rouse up Bristol, so that when she comes out our movement shall be much better and bigger through the sacrifice she has made.

We have had very successful meetings during the week. Miss Ida Waters took the chair at our At Home on Monday, October 12, and Miss Clara Codd and I addressed the meeting. Afterwards we went to see Miss Clara Codd off to London. On Thursday we had a good meeting for women in the Vestry Hall in Mr. Birrell's constituency. They showed themselves indignant with the way the Government are treating the women of the country. We invited them to the meeting which is to be held in front of the hall where Mr. Birrell is speaking next Thursday. On the same day I addressed the Y.M.C.A., and on Friday we had a rousing At Home in the Hannah More Hall.

One of our members and her husband recently gave a suffrage dinner to their friends. The shade covering the electric light was a votes for women scarf. The flowers were purple, green, and white. Then across the table were knots of purple, green, and white ribbon. The menu cards were headed, "Taxation and Representation should go together. Taxation without Representation is Tyranny." I think it is a splendid example for women in our Union who are giving dinner parties to follow out this plan. I think at the next one given we ought to pass a collecting card round later in the evening, and so help the funds of the Union.

I want all friends in the West of England who wish to be present at the Colston Hall meeting to buy their tickets as early as possible. Apply, Miss James, 33, Queen's-road, Clifton. Miss James has taken the place of Miss Codd. Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. Don't forget At Homes every Monday afternoon at 3.30, Victoria Rooms, Clifton.

The Plymouth meeting is on November 27. Tickets are 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. Apply to Miss Keys, Lipoon-road, Plymouth.

The Torquay meeting is in December.

I want to make a special appeal for money. We have £27 to pay for the Victoria Rooms for our At Homes. There is also the rent of the shop. I have been able to send up to the treasurer £3 os. 5d collections; £5 from Col. Blathwayt; Mrs. S., 10s.; a Friend, whose name we did not know, £1; total, £9 10s. 5d. We are also having new collecting cards, which are being taken out by each member, who is asked to collect all she can before the new year. Let us all do our very utmost to get money for the Union while our women are in prison, and by doing so help to bring women out of political bondage.

Annie Kenney.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester Office, 116, Portland-street.

At Homes.

Every Friday, 8 to 10, Onward Buildings, Deansgate, Manchester.

NOTE.—Friday, October 23, At Home cancelled.

Friday, October 30, Large Hall, Onward Buildings.

Friday, November 6, Portico Library, Mosley Street.

Wednesday, November 25, Great Meeting, Free Trade Hall.

Preston, Wednesdays, 7.30, Glover's Court.

Liverpool, Tuesdays.

The Week's Doings.

The Stevenson-square meetings to coincide with the opening of Parliament and the Women's Parliament, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, were largely attended, thousands being present on each occasion. The presence of a Cabinet Minister in Manchester on Tuesday and Wednesday helped still further to increase public interest.

In spite of the great efforts made to keep out the Suffragettes on the occasion of the Temperance Demonstrations on Tuesday, six members succeeded in putting questions to Mr. Churchill, while two others attended the private Liberal meeting at Belle Vue. With one exception they were all "thrown out"—the manner in which a Belle Vue protester was ejected having caused a Liberal steward to resign as a further protest. We learn,

too, that a man sympathiser who presented Mr. Churchill with a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN at the Reform Club in Manchester, has been told that his resignation will be accepted. Mr. Churchill was also presented with the current copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN immediately he alighted from his train at the Central Station. Later, when he arrived at the Memorial Hall a further deputation of Suffragists awaited him. Mrs. Batchelor presented him with a petition, tied in the ribbons of the N.W.S.P.U., calling upon him to see that justice was done to the women of the country this session.

Successful indoor meetings have been addressed by Mrs. Martel and myself at Pendleton (St. George's Society), West Kirby (Debating Society), Teneriffe-street Hall, Salford, and, in addition to the Stevenson-square meetings, outdoor at Altrincham and Alexandra Park.

Friday's At Home, when Mrs. Martel, Miss Clarkson, and I spoke, was a great success, and Miss Clarkson gave an exciting account of the arrest of our latest Manchester prisoner, Miss Mabel Capper.

Next week's programme is again an interesting one, and although at the time of writing I am called away to Glasgow and Paisley two days, the whole plan will be carried through.

The women's meeting in the afternoon in the Alexandra Park is a new venture, and will, we hope, be the first of a series. Monday is the day chosen, for the convenience of the housewife. Before next Friday meetings will have been held also in Bowdon, Old Trafford, Openshaw, and Hollinwood. The usual At Home will not take place this week, in order that members in their individual capacity may help to swell the Suffrage forces on Friday and Saturday in connection with the United Suffrage demonstrations. On Saturday a VOTES FOR WOMEN corps will be organised to sell the paper along the route and after the afternoon meeting. Volunteers will please meet at 116, Portland-street, not later than 1.30 p.m.

The Finances.

So far this week these show £2 13s. 6½d. in collections, 5s. donation from Miss Hyde to the £20,000 fund, and £2 in lecture fees, making in all £4 17s. 6½d. Manchester is in the very centre of the important district affected so largely by the unemployed crisis, and we find it very difficult to keep within our income. Collecting cards are ready to receive the smallest sums, and Lancashire sympathisers, wherever they are, can send in their donations to the National fund through me. I want to raise the money for a permanent secretary, the daily work having grown to such large proportions. Tickets are now ready for the Free Trade Hall meeting, price 5s. and 2s. 6d. (reserved and numbered), 1s. (reserved), and 6d. (unreserved). All applications should be made to the Ticket Secretary at the office, from whom all particulars may be obtained. Members should watch for the announcement of the special At Home, when Mr. Granville Barker will say a few words.

Mary E. Gawthorpe.

YORKSHIRE.

Great enthusiasm has been aroused in Leeds because of the imprisonment of five women and the arrest of Mrs. Baines.

When the women were tried, a huge crowd assembled outside the police-court, and waited to know the result.

At night, with about eight hours' notice, some 8,000 people assembled in the Town Hall Square to protest against the action of the Government. A wildly enthusiastic reception was given to the speakers, and a resolution was carried unanimously.

The prisoners, Miss Quinn, Miss Garnett, Miss Lambert, and Miss Hodson spent five days in Armley Gaol. They state that there are many things that will need to be put right there. It will probably not be long before the frequent visits of Suffragettes accomplish this. Though the prison authorities released the prisoners at 6.20, instead of 7 a.m., as announced, a crowd of about 2,000 people had assembled, early as it was. Crowds lined the streets on the way into the town, where a breakfast of welcome was held.

We were all delighted to have Mrs. Pankhurst with us, and glad to receive the messages from the London women to our prisoners.

Each of the prisoners spoke a few words. Miss Lambert expressed her willingness to suffer imprisonment again for the cause if necessary. She explained that she had tried to enter the Coliseum on Saturday, October 10, because the Prime Minister had refused to receive a deputation.

Miss Garnett, also firm in her resolve to fight the Government to the bitter end, gave us an amusing account of her prison experiences. Miss Quinn said she wanted the vote, and was ready to fight for it, because she knew it would give women the power to improve the condition of the tailoresses, of whom she was one.

Miss Hodson, of Stockport, expressed her willingness to protest against the unenfranchised condition of women by going to prison again if necessary.

Mrs. Pankhurst told us about the present position of our movement, and how at a meeting the previous evening in London great enthusiasm prevailed.

Three cheers were given for the prisoners, for Mrs. Baines, and for Votes for Women.

Mr. Greig Fisher, jun., moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Pankhurst.

On the same night Mrs. Pankhurst spoke to about 15,000 people in the Town Hall Square. The crowd was wonderfully orderly and enthusiastic. A resolution condemning the action of the Government was carried with only two dissentients.

Mrs. Baines' Trial.

The case of Mrs. Baines occupied three days. An account of this appears on page 54. She is now committed to be tried at the Assizes on November 7.

A defence fund has been opened, and witnesses are being invited. Contributions should be sent to me at 61, Manningham-lane, Bradford, or to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

Mrs. Baines has won the respect and affection of the people of Leeds, and great will be the rejoicing if she wins her case.

Mr. Asquith has struck his party an irretrievable blow by refusing the just demands of the women of the country. The whole of Yorkshire is roused, as the next Government representative who makes his way into Leeds will find to his cost.

Adela Pankhurst.

MIDLANDS.

At Homes.

Birmingham, Monday, 7.30 to 9 p.m.

Birmingham, Edgbaston Assembly Rooms, Wednesday, 3.30 to 5 p.m.

Wolverhampton, The Baths Assembly Rooms, Thursday, 3.30 to 5 p.m.

Important Events.

Birmingham Town Hall Meeting, November 4.

Coventry, Baths Assembly Hall Meeting, November 17.

Birmingham.

The Town Hall meeting on November 4, is the most important event now on our programme, and towards this all our efforts are being directed. Dr. Helena Jones, Miss Hazel, and Mrs. Bessie Smith have been the principal speakers at the open-air meetings during the past week. Miss Hilda Burkett is the head of the distributing corps which will give out handbills announcing the Town Hall meetings outside the theatres, stations, &c. Members and friends who can give some time to this work, which is chiefly carried out in the evening, should communicate with Miss Burkett, Wellington-road, Perry Barr. The drawing-room meeting so kindly held by Mrs. Ryland on Tuesday, the 13th, was very successful, and I feel sure that the explanation of our tactics did much to clear away the misunderstanding that existed in the minds of some of the people present.

Afternoon At Homes are now being held every Wednesday afternoon in the Edgbaston Assembly Rooms, Edgbaston. Miss Joachim is very kindly speaking on October 21, and on the 28th Miss Mary Gawthorpe will give an address. These At Homes are quite public, and Midlands members and sympathisers should make a point of being present, and bringing with them unconverted friends.

The meeting at Saltley for women only, which was organised by Mrs. Davies and Miss Hutchinson, was splendid, the contributions towards the collection being most generous.

At the Norton Memorial Institute, I proposed and Miss Hazel seconded a resolution: "That the methods adopted by the N.W.S.P.U. are those best adapted to obtain the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women." This gave rise to an interesting debate.

The following evening I gave an address at the Harborne Institute.

Wolverhampton.

The enthusiasm evoked by Mrs. Pankhurst's stirring address on the 8th in Wolverhampton is displaying itself in many ways. The members have formed a speakers' class, which meets every week after the Thursday At Home. Open-air meetings in the surrounding districts are being organised and addressed by these members, and they are considering other important plans for furthering the movement in that town. A male sympathiser with a sense of humour has very kindly presented us with a tea set for use at our At Homes. It is most acceptable, as the cost of hiring has been considerable.

Walsall.

A meeting is to be held on Friday, the 23rd inst., at St. Matthew's Institute, Walsall. The arrangements are being made by Mrs. Layton and Mr. Weighill, and their kindness in thus organising a meeting is greatly appreciated. We shall be glad if members and sympathisers in the Midlands will endeavour to

arouse interest in their immediate neighbourhood by similar action.

Droitwich.

Droitwich has a most enthusiastic worker in the person of Mrs. Brewster, and much difficult spade work is being done there. I hope shortly to address a meeting in that neighbourhood.

I am sending the following donations to our National Treasurer—viz., Mrs. Ryland, 13s. 6d.; a lady who desires to remain anonymous, £1; and collection, £1 2s. 6d.

All communications should be addressed to me at No. 49, Bristol-street, Birmingham.

Gladice G. Keevil.

NEWCASTLE.

At Homes.

Wednesdays 3 to 5, and 8 to 10.—Crosby's Café, Northumberland Street.

Important Event.

Town Hall, October 26.

The work here continues to grow and develop in a most encouraging manner. The stirring events of the past week have aroused the greatest interest here, as shown by the greater demand for VOTES FOR WOMEN. Miss Lambert has returned from her imprisonment in Leeds, and has been received with the warmest sympathy from everyone. The open-air work has been most successful, meetings being held at the Exchange, at Gateshead, and in the Bigg and Hay markets Newcastle, and on Thursday an enormous gathering came to hear us in Wallsend, in spite of its being a wet evening.

Several of our Newcastle members went to Mr. John Burns' meeting at Tynemouth on Wednesday and made protests, and were ejected with much unnecessary violence and brutality. Mr. Burns, as usual, remarked, "Leave the women to me!" but the stewards, possibly doubting his skill, declined to do so, and on the occasion of the next interruption he shouted, "Throw her out! Throw her out!" A magnificent protest meeting was held on the door-step of the Tynemouth Palace, and the great crowd which gathered to listen was distinctly sympathetic. Great interest has been aroused in Tynemouth as a result.

For Newcastle Readers.

Help of all kinds is most urgently needed in preparing for our great Town Hall meeting on October 26, when Mrs. Pankhurst will speak, if not in prison. It will be a unique opportunity for Newcastle people, and one which they will not be able to have again for a very long while. Members please write or call for bills to distribute, tickets to sell, &c., at 37, Rye-hill. More speakers are needed, and help is also badly wanted in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN. Will members please send for collecting cards, as funds must be immediately raised to make the work here successful and self-supporting. Will they also make known our At Homes, and give a cordial invitation to all their friends?

Edith New.

SCOTLAND.

At Homes.

Wednesday, 4 p.m., 24, Shandwick-place, Edinburgh.

Saturday, 3.30 p.m., 141, Bath-street, Glasgow.

Important Events.

October 22.—Burgh Hall, Hillhead, 3.

Edinburgh Women Students, 7.30.

October 23.—Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, 8.

October 24.—At Home, 141, Bath-street, 3.30.

Good Templars' Hall, Paisley, 8.

We were very disappointed to be deprived of Mrs. Pankhurst's promised visit, but the news that Miss Elizabeth Robins had consented to fill her place gave much pleasure to our Scottish members, many of whom have never yet had an opportunity of hearing her. We greatly appreciate Miss Robins' kindness in coming to our assistance, and undertaking to fulfil so large a programme. The addition of Miss Gawthorpe to our list of speakers also gave great satisfaction. We have had many inquiries about her this autumn from friends who appreciated her speaking during the Stirling and Montrose by-elections.

At the time when our leaders were refused an audience by the Parliament at Westminster we turned to the electors of the country for support, and invaded the People's Parliament, as it is called, on Glasgow-green. I believe that Mrs. Tower and I enjoy the proud distinction of being the first women to lift up our voices on that historic spot, and we found, as we expected, that the People's Parliament had more sense of fair play and justice than the present Government can claim. We had a most friendly and sympathetic hearing, and sold a number of copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Our street sales have also greatly increased, and there are people ready to buy whenever we can find members with time to go out and sell.

The work of this last week has been greatly lightened by the large number of responses to our appeal for workers. We can find work for still more chalkers and bill distributors for the Paisley meetings; we also need further donations towards the working expenses of this week.

Miss Robins will be our principal speaker at the large At Home on Saturday. We shall be delighted to see all who are interested in votes for women. Cards of invitation can be obtained from the hon. secretary, 141, Bath-street.

G. M. Conclan.

LOCAL NOTES.

MARGARET G. CAMERON.

Brighton and Hove W.S.P.U.—We had a fine open-air meeting on Sunday, 11th inst., on The Level. Miss Hare explained how men had had to use violent methods to get their vote, which quite justified our present attitude. Miss Vera Wentworth gave us a vivid description of her prison experiences. Mrs. Massy demonstrated the fact that at the by-elections the people were not interested in Free Trade and Tariff Reform, but actually left the candidates' platforms to listen to the speeches of the Suffragettes.

On Wednesday afternoon, October 14, Mrs. Jones-Williams and myself held an open-air meeting on the Front. These meetings are to go on every Wednesday and Saturday so long as weather permits. Mrs. Jones-Williams soon got together a large crowd, who listened with interest to her experience of how being put out of the Dome resulted in her becoming a Suffragette. Several copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* were sold, and meetings in Oddfellows' Hall announced for October 16 and 23.

On October 16 we held a most successful meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall, with Mrs. Massy as speaker and Miss Haig in the chair. Mrs. Massy spoke of the stirring events of the week in London. We reminded our audience of the meeting to be held in same hall on Friday, 23rd, with Miss Isabel Seymour as speaker and Miss Joachim as chairman. A collection of £1 17s. was taken up, copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* were sold, and new members enrolled.

On Saturday, October 17, open-air meetings on the Front brought together a good audience.

I. G. McKEOWN.

Chelsea W.S.P.U.—On October 12 we finished our campaign for the 13th by a large open-air meeting in Sloane-square. Miss Naylor and Miss Ogston were the speakers. We cannot help noticing the difference in the tone of the crowds that collect; they are so largely composed of sympathisers and those who are really anxious to understand our method. Our bills are not only readily taken but are asked for. Our open-air meetings at East Hill, Wandsworth, continue to be a great success. On Friday Miss Naylor and Miss Joachim addressed a large and attentive crowd of about 300 people. We shall continue these meetings every Friday while the fine weather lasts. Miss Macaulay has kindly promised to speak at the next.

Members and friends are reminded that the committee of the Chelsea W.S.P.U. will be at Home every Wednesday evening at 4, Trafalgar Studios.

CHARLOTTE BLACKLOCK.

Hull W.S.P.U.—We in Hull desire to express our gratitude to the women who have suffered imprisonment in Leeds. How deeply we appreciate the sacrifice imprisonment entails it is impossible to say. Our sympathy is especially with our beloved leaders, and best beloved of all "Our Founder" of this great movement. It is, indeed, a privilege in any capacity, however humble, to be numbered with them. "God bless them" is our message to them.

MABEL HARRISON.

Kensington W.S.P.U.—While this fine weather lasts we intend to continue our open-air meetings each Monday and Friday, and are trying the experiment of holding some in the afternoon, to catch the ladies shopping, and invite them to the Albert Hall meeting and to our weekly At Homes. We saw many new faces at the At Home last week, and had a most interesting discussion after Miss Evelyn Sharp and Mrs. Seville (a New Zealand lady) had spoken.

Our jumble sale is to take place in the first week of November, so all parcels should now be sent in. Miss Edwards has been busy arranging it, and would be glad of the names of any ladies who would join the work party and help to prepare the goods for sale. On November 11 we hope to have a grand concert in the Town Hall. Miss Bertha Sharp is interesting herself in it, and has been successful in securing Miss Gertrude Peppercorn's services. With such an artistic eye we expect the hall filled to overflowing and a substantial addition to our funds.

LOUISE M. EATES.

Leicester W.S.P.U.—We of the Leicester Union are all proud of the splendid work done in London and Leeds this last week. At a special meeting of our union a resolution was carried unanimously demanding the immediate release of the women now undergoing imprisonment. We are organising a mass meeting in Leicester Market Place for Sunday, October 25, when Miss Gladice Keevil will be the chief speaker. Miss Keevil will also speak at the Santa Leicester Labour Church at 3 o'clock on the same day. I was an invited guest to meet the French Delegates (who have spent a short time in Leicester), and on being introduced to M. Metin he recognised my badge, and told me he was a good friend of our movement, and he knew a number of our leaders. I was able to send a message to the French women, who are also fighting the battle of freedom. We are hoping to send some money shortly to the National fund, as we are issuing collecting cards, and trying to raise money in several different ways.

(Mrs.) ALICE HAWKINS.

Lewisham W.S.P.U.—Miss Macaulay was our speaker on Sunday afternoon at Blackheath, where an enormous crowd had assembled, eager to hear what we had to say about last Tuesday's doings. A few irresponsible people tried to spoil the meeting, but Miss Macaulay turned the tables on them by holding up their conduct as one more reason for the necessity of votes for women. She gave a stirring address, dealing with women's demonstrations and deputations to Parliament hundreds of years ago, contrasting the treatment the women received then (when they had the vote) to that meted out to the Suffragettes by the present Government. A new feature at question time was the number of written questions which were sent up to me as chairman of the meeting. The majority of these questions were to the point, and were admirably answered by Miss Macaulay. The sale of our paper was a very brisk one indeed. Our whole supply, 100 copies, was sold in no time. Handbills re Albert Hall demonstration were distributed. We shall have an At Home in my drawing-room to-morrow (Friday) at 8 p.m., when I hope to have Miss Naylor as speaker. The Sunday 3 p.m. meetings on Blackheath will be continued, weather permitting.

J. A. BOUVIER.

Stoke-upon Trent W.S.P.U.—The striking events of the past week aroused considerable interest at our open-air meeting, which was held at Campbell-place, on Thursday, the 15th. On this occasion Mrs. Lawton took the chair and I was the speaker. I spoke on the importance of the vote, and the impossibility of the Government to stem the onrushing tide of the women's movement by its indifference, even though in the struggle they deprive us of our honoured leaders for a time. The audience was large and appreciative. Not a single opportunity is being lost here to make Stoke-upon-Trent one of the strongest Unions. On Thursday, the 22nd, Dr. Helena Jones has consented to come down specially to address the open-air meeting at Campbell-place. We are leaving no stone unturned to score a huge success on this occasion. Will all friends and sympathisers please note the hon. secretary's address, viz.:—22, Penkville-street (near Booths Church), Stoke-upon-Trent, to whom applications and communications should be sent.

The members wish to offer their sincere congratulations to headquarters for the splendid work done last Tuesday, the 13th, at the same time expressing their deep regret and sympathy with the three leaders and the other members now suffering for the cause.

(Mrs.) ADELINE REDFERN-WILDE.

Streatham and District Union.—An open-air meeting was held, on Friday evening last, at the Fountain. The chair was taken by Miss Fraser. Our hon. secretary, Miss N. E. Smith, "out on bail," spoke with eloquent impressiveness. Miss Barry also kept the attention of the crowd, and answered several questions. This was the last of our open-air meetings for this season. But we are working vigorously, arranging indoor meetings to be held during the winter months. We are hoping it may not be long before members in surrounding districts will form new Unions and secede from us, in the same manner that we have seceded from Brixton.

ALICE E. WILSON.

An extremely successful meeting was held in Battersea on the 9th. The Town Hall was filled by a most appreciative audience, who followed the speeches of Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond with marked interest. At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Thomas, and heartily accorded. After all expenses are deducted it is hoped that there will be a good surplus to hand over to the Union.

Advertising the Albert Hall Meeting.

An energetic member of the N.W.S.P.U. has hit upon a novel device for advertising public meetings. She has pasted the poster of the Albert Hall meeting (October 29) on the gate post in front of her house, and has added at the foot of the bill the words "Tickets Within."



Anty Drudge's Cure for Washerwoman's Sore Hands.

Mrs. Housemother—"My hands are that tender and sore—I just dread winter coming. Mrs. Washstoo, next door, says she uses rosewater and glycerine for hers, and I am going to do the same."

Anty Drudge—"Rosewater and fiddlesticks. Your sore hands come from washing the old-fashioned way! Use Fels-Naptha soap and save your hands. No scalding water to crack the skin nor hard washboard rubbing to make your knuckles tender."

Fels-Naptha is a laundry soap, but it doesn't stop at that. It is also a way of washing clothes. The Fels-Naptha soap and the Fels-Naptha way together—wash clothes quicker, easier and better than they can be washed with any other soap or by any other way.

The Fels-Naptha way is so easy and simple,

you'd think we wouldn't have to urge it on womankind. But a good many women seem to think that Fels-Naptha is just soap, and if we didn't say something about it, they'd use it as they would use "just soap." This would be like paying someone to do the wash and then do it yourself.

Why not let Fels-Naptha do it?

Fels - Naptha

will do it. Isn't it worth trying?

TREASURER'S NOTE.

Women all over the country are responding to the need of the hour, and men are supporting the women in the great battle which they are fighting to secure their honour and their political freedom. The sum of over six hundred pounds which has been sent in various contributions during the past week is the proof that the friends of this movement recognise that a crisis has arrived. I believe we are very near to victory. Once let the Provinces be roused in the way in which London is roused, and the Government must give way. Expenses are very heavy, and legal liabilities have now been incurred, in addition to ordinary expenditure. Great sacrifices are being made, so great that we hardly dare to let our thoughts dwell on them. Let all women and men who love justice and freedom take their share of this campaign, and help to fill the war-chest.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £20,000 FUND.

October 14 to October 20.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	18,772	14	1		
Miss E. M. Davis (collected)	0	5	8		
Mrs. Bond	1	1	0		
"Elletto"	10	10	0		
Bowes Park W.S.P.U.	0	10	6		
Mrs. J. Strickland	0	10	0		
Miss Minnie Walker	0	1	0		
Mrs. Sibthorp	2	2	0		
Miss C. Mordan	10	0	0		
Barnes W.S.P.U. (half profit on meeting)	5	0	0		
Miss W. Lynch	0	5	0		
Dr. Mary Gordon	6	1	0		
R. B. P.	0	4	0		
Miss O. Waller	0	10	0		
Mrs. Ward Higgs	2	2	0		
Mrs. L. E. Morgan-Browne	5	0	0		
Dr. Frances Ede	5	0	0		
Mrs. Welles (for decoration of car, June 21)	1	3	3		
Miss L. Wilkins	1	1	0		
Anon.	5	0	0		
Chiswick W.S.P.U. members and friends, per Mrs. J. A. East	9	0	0		
Mrs. Ernest Löwy	60	10	0		
Miss Alice Heale	1	1	0		
A.B.C.	0	2	6		
Miss Muriel Thompson	0	5	0		
Mrs. G. M. Solomon	1	1	0		
Miss H. M. Townsend	1	0	0		
H. E. K.	0	12	0		
"Votes for Women" papers (extra given)	0	2	10		
"Votes for Women" papers (extra given)	0	10	0		
Miss Rendel	1	0	0		
Miss Nelly Crocker	1	12	0		
Mrs. A. Monck-Mason	1	0	0		
Miss E. M. Middleton	0	10	0		
Mrs. A. E. Cox	1	0	0		
Miss Boyd	0	5	0		
Miss S. A. Turle	100	0	0		
Miss Juliette Heale	1	1	0		
Anon.	5	0	0		
Miss A. M. Gooillie	1	0	0		
Miss Clara S. Bunn	0	2	6		
J. Singer, Esq.	0	10	0		
Miss J. M. Llewellyn	0	10	0		
Mrs. A. Singer	0	5	0		
Mrs. Whitehead	1	0	0		
Miss Janet E. Coates	1	0	0		
Mrs. J. Langdon-Down	2	0	0		
Miss Alice Williams	2	0	0		
Miss Clare Brown	1	1	0		
Miss Olive Fergus	1	0	0		
Miss V. M. Alcock	0	10	0		
Mr. and Mrs. Hunt	0	10	0		
Viscountess Harberton	5	0	0		
Mrs. Ad-la Goyder	1	1	0		
Scottish W.S.P.U.	2	0	0		
Miss J. Carlin, B.A.	0	5	0		
Miss Mary L. Parr	1	1	0		
Miss Grace Treasure	1	0	0		
Anon. per Miss G. Treasure	0	2	0		
Miss A. E. Willson	1	1	0		
Mrs. Le Lacheur	5	0	0		
Mr. and Mrs. Hasluck	1	1	0		
Anon. per Miss Stubbington	0	0	6		
Mrs. P. de Lacy	1	0	0		
Mrs. B. L. Underwood	1	0	0		
Miss Clare Smith	0	2	6		
Mrs. Oliver	1	0	0		
Total			19,448	18	9

NOTE.—The item "Miss Bather, 6s. 6d.," in our issue of September 24 was entered in error. The total to last week should, therefore, be £18,772 14s. 1d., not £18,773 0s. 7d.

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The Rev. Gertrud von Petzold.

A great loss to the cause of Women's Suffrage is sustained by the departure of the Rev. Gertrud von Petzold, M.A., late pastor of the Free Christian Church, Leicester, to America this month. She has thrown herself heart and soul into the movement, enduring bravely the opposition and calumny suffered by enthusiastic supporters of any reform. She has preached on it, and spoken for it. She was one of the hardest workers in organising a crowded mass meeting held in Leicester's largest hall last March, and another which is to take place this week. She glories in the facts that one of her chiefest friends has been imprisoned for the cause, that she herself has taken part in several of the London demonstrations, and helped to carry the Leicester banner on June 10.

But more potent than any argument she can bring forward in favour of giving the vote to women is—herself. Can one conceive of any greater absurdity than this, that this woman, intelligent, cultured, having ability and courage to proclaim the high principles she holds dearer than life, should yet have less direct power in controlling the destinies of the country of her adoption than the most worthless man in the congregation to which she preaches?

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STANSFELD TRUST.—SCRUTINEERS wanted to report on
all **BILLS** brought before Parliament wherein men and women
are differently dealt with, or in which women are specially interested,
and of all **BILLS** affecting Children and Education. Salary £50 to
£70. Applicants must be Women. Qualifications and two references
to "TRUST," care of T. B. Browne's Advertising Offices, 163, Queen
Victoria-street, London, E.C.

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Beckenham, Bromley, Streatham, and Wimbledon Schools of
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for Zither and Mandoline.—For terms, apply, 158, Kensington Park-
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KENSINGTON.—TO LET FURNISHED from now to December
5th, charming eight-roomed HOUSE, with studio and garden,
in delightful part of Kensington. £3 3s. per week. Rent for funds of
the Union. Apply by letter to Hon. Sec., Kensington W.S.P.U., 7,
Wrentham-avenue, Willesden, N.W.

A LADY (Suffragist) engaged during the day, wishes to meet with
another, to SHARE her comfortably-furnished FLAT, near
Gray's Inn.—Address, F. J. G., Box 400, "Votes for Women" Office,
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Mollie: "Of course I haven't. They're Invisible; they can't be seen."

Kitty: "Yes, they can; I have seen them. I saw them AT THE DRAPER'S."

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WHEN AT HER DRAPER'S
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Printed by THE ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LIMITED, Newspaper Buildings, Portugal Street, Kingsway, London, W.C., and Published for the Proprietors at 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.